AGAINST THE TWO-THIRDS RULE. A delegale from Arkansas effered a reso-lution abrogating and discontinuing in the future the two-thirds rule in the nomina-tion of candidates for President and Vice-

Mr. Cochran, of New York, moved to Mr. Cochran, of Area careful at the resolution on the table, characterizing it as a revolutionary proposition.

Mr. Abbett, of New Jersey, said it was absurd for this Convention to attempt to make rules for the next-Convention, and be moved to postpone the resolution indefi-

At 9 P. M. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, chairmen of the Committee on Resolutions, stepped to the platform to present the report of that committee. His appearance was greeted with cheers. The platform was read by one of the

reading clerks.

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National Convention assembled, recognizes that as the nation grows older new Issues are born Convention assembled, recognizes that as the nation grows older new issues are born of time and progress and old issues perish; but the fundamental principles of the Democracy approved by the united voice of the people remain, and will ever remain, as the best and only security for the continuance of free government, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of States, and the supremacy of Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that halance of right and power which enable the continent to be developed in peace and social order to be maintained by means of local self-governments. But it is indippensible for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the Government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent changes of Administration is as necessary as the constant recurrence to popular will; otherwise abuses grow, and the Government instead of being carried on for the abuses grow, and the Govern-instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumer tailty for imposing heavy burdens upon the many who are governed for the benef of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country; hence a change is demanded.

The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In practice it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every depart-ment of the Government are sufficient to save called for reform within the Republic can party; yet those in authority, made reckless by long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting infuhave succumised to its corrupting influence, and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the Independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten, nor condoned again. In 1880 the change demanded by the people was defeated by lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous con-tractors and shameless jobbers who had argained for unlawful profits or for high offices.

The Republican party during its legal,

its stolen, and its bought tenure of power, has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity.

ITS PROMISES AND PROPESSIONS. Its platform-promises are now a list of its past failures. It demands the restora-tion of our navy; it has squandered hun-dreds of millions to create a may that does not exist; it calls upon Congress to does not exist; it cans apon congress or remove the burdens under which Ameri-can shipping has been depressed; it im-posed and has continued these burdens; it professes a policy of reserving public lands for small holdings by actual settlers; it has given away the peoples' heritage, till now a few raifroads and non-sessitent allens, individual and corporate. resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all of our dows and orphans; it left to the Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions; it profers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff; it created and has continued them; its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than 20 per cent, reduction. Its Congress gave a reduction of less than 4 per cent. It professes protection of American manufacture; it has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and hopelies competition with manufacturing nations—not one of which taxes raw mate-Jess competition with manufacturing na-tions—not one of which taxes raw mate-rials. It professes to protect all American industries; it has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes protection of American labor; it has depleted the re-turns of American agriculture, an industry-followed by half of our people. Is pro-fesses equality of all men before the law; attempting to fix the status of colored citi-zens, the acts of its Congress were overset by decisions of its courts. It accepts a new duty of leading in the work of progress duty of leading in the work of progress and reform; its caught criminals are per mitted to escape through contrived delayer or actual connivance in prosecution. Honeycombed with corruption, outbreak Honeycombed with corruption, onthreas, ing exposure no longer shocks its moral sense. Its honest members, its independent journals no longer maintain successful contest for authority in its counsels or vote upon bad nominations. That a change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than \$100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from the suffering people. Un-necessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having

failed to relieve the people from crushing war-taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and of just reward. PLEDGES OF THE DEMOCRACY. The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption; to restore economy; to revive respect for law and reduce taxation to its lowest limit consistent with its due reward; to the preservation of the faith of the mation to its creditors and pensioners; knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public money, but responsive to its demands. The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a sponsive to its demands. The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests, but in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government the taxes collected at the custom-house had been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be More. been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance; so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in execution to this plain dictate of justice. All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and meets of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected, without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rate of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of waves or revalidation. higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all expenses of the Federal Gov-ernment, economically administered, including pensions, interests and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from customhouse taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing the beaviest on articles of luxury and bearing the lightest on articles of ne

THE EXISTING TARIFF DENOUNCED. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff and subject to preceding limitations. We declare that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the depands of a Government economically administered. The system of direct taxation known as "internal revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money de-rived therefrom shall be sacredly devoted to the relief of people from the remaining burdens of war and be made a fund to detray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers—disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the republis, and for payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers; a like fund for sailors having been already provided; and any surplus should be paid into the Treasury.

We favor an American continental poli-(7, based upon more intimate commercial

and political regions with the sister republics of North, Central, and South America, but entanging alliances with none. We believe in honest money—gold and eliver coinage—of the constitution and circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealing with the presult to

ernment in its dealing with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all citi-zens, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political. We believe in a free ballot and fatr count,

We believe in a free ballot and fair count, and we recall to the memory of the poople the noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, by which the reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls, as a conclusive proof that Democratic administration will preserve liberty with order.

The selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein.

We oppose sumptuary laws, which yex

We oppose sumptuary laws, which vex e citizen and interfere with individual

we have nearest cut-service reforms and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries; the separation of Church and State, and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights

and duties of citizenship.

While we favor all legislation which will tend to an equitable distribution of propertry, to the prevention of monopoly, and to strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupu-lous regard for the rights of property as

lous regard for the rights of property as defined by the laws.

We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should therefore be fostered and cher'shed. We fayor a repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relation of capital and labor.

We believe that public land ought as far as possible to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all uncarned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad

tofore improvidently granted to ratiroad corporations by the action of the Republi-can party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations, or be allowed to fall in the ownership of alien absentees. We are opposed to all propositions which upon any prefext would convert the General Government into a machine for collect-ing taxes to be distributed among the States or citizens thereof. Keaffirming the declarations of the De-

Reafarming the declarations of the De-mocratic platform of 1856, that "the liberal principles embodied by Jef-ferson in the Declaration of Inde-pendence, and sanctioned in the Con-stitution which make ours a land of liberty and an asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been the cardinal princi-less in the Democratic faith." Weples in the Democratic faith." We, nevertheless, do not sanction the importation of foreign labor, or the admission of service races unfitted by habits, training, religion, or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people or for citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongo-linus to these shores our gates be closed. The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of the Government to protect with equal fidelity and vigniance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protec-tion may be assured the United States papers of naturalization—issued by the courts of competent jurisdiction must be respect-ed by the executive and legislative departments of our own Government and by all foreign Powers. It is an imperative duty of this Government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and de-mand and enforce the full reparation of

any invasion thereof.

An American citizen is only responsible o his own Government for any act done in to his own country or under her flag, and can only be tried thereupon on her own soil, and according to her laws, and no power exists in this Government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign

and executed foreign policy save under so long as they do no act detrimental to the interests of the country or huriful to our citizens to let them atome; that as a result of this policy we recall the ac-quisition of Louisiana, Florida, California, and the adjacent Mexican territory by purjected American workingmen to com-petition of convict and imported contract labor; it professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in war leaving wi-dows and orphans; it left to the Democratic dows and orphans; it left to the Democratic full of Republican administration of

> The Federal Government should care for mprove the Mississippi river and other water-ways of the republic, so as to

transportation to tide-water. Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstrip-ping that of Great Britain. Under twenty cars of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to the British botcommerce has octal act to the British not-toms, and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Re-publican party's British policy, we demind for the people of the United States an Ameri-can policy. Under the Democratic rule and solicy our American ships and sailors, fly-ing the stars and stripes in every port, suc-essfully searched out a market for varied cessfully searched out a market for varied products of American industry. Under a quarter of a century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantages over all other nations, in high-paid labor, favorable climate, and teeming soils, despite the freedom of trade among all these United States, despite their population by the foremost races of men, and an annual immigration of the young, therity, and advantages of all nations: thrifty, and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in the Old World monarchies, their costly war-navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace that Republican rule and policy have peace that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world; instead of the Republican party's British policy we de-mand in behalf of American Democracy an American policy. Instead of the Repub-lican party's discredited scheme and false pretence of friendship for American labor expressed by imposing taxes, we demand in behalf of Democracy freedom for Ameri-can labor by reducing taxes, to the end that those United States may compete with unbindered Powers for primacy among na-tions in all the arts of peace and fruits of

liberty.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principles of republies (acquiescence in the will of the majority) that he cannot permit us again to place in his hands the leadership of the Democratic hosts for reasons that the achievement of reform in the administration of the Federal Government is an analysis of the power for his again. is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow-coun-trymen is united in the wish that the wrong were righted in his person for the Democracy of the United Stafes, we offer to him in his with-drawal from public cares not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freemen, the pledge of our devotion to principles and causes, now the inseparable history of this republic from the labor and name of Samuel J. Til-

ples, and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in the administration is submitted to the people in the calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, and the employment and due reward of the labor and of the capital and general welfare of the whole country.

## Report of the Minority.

General Butier presented the minority re-port. It declares that customs duties must be earefully adjusted to promote American enterprise and industries and foster American labor; favors a labor tribunal to settle controversies between capital and labor; endorses the issue of legal-tender currency and opposes any interference with it; favors rederal support to common schools; opposes sales or grants of public lands to corporations or foreigners; opposes civil services which creates a cast of life offices; favors a law to regulate in-

of life offices; favors a law to regulate inter-State commerce and regulate rates of freight and passengers.

Butler, in presenting the report, said be came here representing 1,500,000 men, and demanded that their rights and wants should be considered in the question of taxahon. He said that it took the majority thirty-six hours to find out what they wanted. How could his laboring men understand what was meant? It was not plain enough as to their rights and interests. He asked them to read the tariff plank and see if they could tell what it meant. If it meant protection, Morrison was too honest to present it. He said

the result of election depended on this plank; that it was the same now as when it broke the back of the brave soldier four years ago. He denounced the civil-service reform, and said under it Washington couldn't pass examination for a twelve hundred dollar clerkship.

Butler appealed to the Convention to amend the tariff so as to not only protect but to foster and cherish the interests of the workingmen and women of this country.

Mr. Converse, of Ohio, endorsed part Mr. Converse, or Only, case the Mr. Converse, or Only, case Mr. Watterson said the revenue plank was formed after a long and full discussion, and it was one on which all could stand.

Butler moved to substitute the part of his report relating to the tariff for that relating to the same subject in the majority

6654 noes.

Butler then moved to add the residue of his report to the majority report. Lost. The majority report was adopted almost A motion to proceed to ballot for candi-date for President was carried.

THE FIRST BALLOT. The official result of the ballot was an-nounced as follows: leveland ..... Thurman. ..... Carlisle..... 

Flower.

Previous to the announcement of the vote Ohio changed its vote from Hoadly to Claveland. Cleveland.

A motion was made to adjourn to 10 A M. to-morrow. The roll-call of States on this motion resulted in its adoption, and the Convention at 1:20 A. M. adjourned.

PEN PICTURES.

vention Sketched by Gath.

George Alfred Townsend telegraphs t the *Tribune* under date of Wednesday: As the Convention is about assemblin to-day, I will run over some faces I see by As the Convention is about assembling to-day, I will run over some faces I see before me to give you an idea of the very striking Democratic biography here. The most noted person in the Convention is Thurman. He looks like a man between advanced middle life and old age, of a rather large frame, with broad shoulders, a little stooped, a rather white skin, a face in which is a little cunning, some good nature, some old fogy, and considerable mild fortitude. He is now gray, and wears a very light gray suit, which at a distance looks like homespun. He sits down, and is rather passive and phlegmatic while the proceedings are going on. When he rises to make a motion he puts both hands on the chair before him and leans forward, and seems to be pretty cautious, for it is the universal testimony that he has got the presidential bee bad, and expects to be the Garfield of this Convention, perhaps by a speech to sweep things in bis direction. It seems that he has no political tact, however, and the Ohio delegation play around him like cats around the foot of a statue. There is no diplomacy in him, no finesse—nothing but a very healthy, almost simple, expectation that in the Convention is lightning somewhere ready to be attracted to his top-knot. The next man to be considered is Hendricks. He is of the very nervous temperament, with a rather reddish skin, flexibility and feminity in his countenance, and he watches everything with a good deal of quickness, not moving much in his seat, and rather disposed to crouch down if attention shall be called to him. During the talk about the great fraud he seemed to grow more modest and non-committal. He is pretty disposed to crouch down it attention shale called to him. During the talk about the great fraud he seemed to grow more modest and aon-committal. He is pretty well preserved, the tints of his hair still being those of youth, and he conveys the impression of a gentleman with sensibility and understanding, but not much leadership. By his side sits Voorhees, a man rather of the southern type, though of old Holland Dutch stock. He is talt, with large, willowy limbs, generally sits with his arms folded, has a brown moustache and goatee, with a little red in both, and his countenance is somewhat lowering, yet with equipoise in his glance, as if he could on occasion start to fire. Beck, of Kentucky, is on the platform—a large man with not much of the appearance of a professional person or a scholar, looking rather like a big quick-witted planter, fond of going to town and talking polities. He is a rather active quantity here, and has considerable influence in the Kentucky delegation, and thinks Cleveland is a mistake.

BUYING NEW YORK FIGHTS BYBRY FOUR YEARS. His view was that of Harmon, of Michigan, who said to me: "For thirty years we have been buying the quarrels of New York State and nationalizing them, and have got so in the habit of doing it that they come out every four years easier and easier to make a said to we the said to be a said to the said to be a said to the said to be said to the said to be said to the an, who said to me: " For thirty easier to make a sale to us of the old traps and perpetual fights." The next man to notice is John Keily. He has a rather good face, with bashfulness in it amounting to timidity, and an easy address somewhere between courtesy and a smile. His face rather belies these indications, as it is rather belies these indications, as it is very large and square, though the jaws are not animal. The jaws are covered with a silver-gray beard, in which remains some hairs of the former black. His head is also becoming gray, and his skin is assuming the color which temperance and age concur to bring. His eyes seem to be dark, and are bright. He is very well dressed like a continuous and might was for an old army are bright. He is very well dressed like a gentleman, and might pass for an old army officer or a railway president. When he rises to speak it is seen that he uses the language generally well, and is careful about losing his temper. His voice has two tones, one very deep, but the loquacious tone is rather low and cannot be heard far distant. He is compelled by the exigences of his situation to compliment persons he dislikes, and the seene between him and Fellows vesterday was a good instance and Feliows yesterday was a good instance of outward propriety without political sin-

certiy in it.

Fellows is for the moment the hero of the Convention on account of his very capable power both in his head and with his tongue, not a man of any substantial character, power both miss near the property of the prope plish his end, and every word sparingly used, as if words might soon weary the au-ditors. He seems to know the calibre of a Democratic convention, where there are so many comparatively uneducated men, and he wastes nothing to reach their conviction and at the same time gain their good-will. and at the same time gain their good-will.

No person in the Convention, not even lawyers like Doolittle and Bragg, has the worldly command and knowledge of this man, whose life has been an adventure, but is kept fresh by a perpetual juvenility, which in such large arenas as this sounds to maniless, and he wastes nothing in frivolity. A rather short man wearing a suit of blue, somewhat punctifious about his dress, he seems to need only poise of character and perseverance on the moral lines of life to make a strong character. His family went from New York State to Arkansas, and the war coming on in his youth he was a Confederal coming on in his youth he was a Confederate, and drifted to New York city, where his speaking powers and social ability soon gave him positions not always up to his mark. If Cleveland is nominated and elected he will owe it mainly this man's particu-lar talents to shape him well before the

lar talents to shape him well before the Convention.

Barnum, of Connecticut, sits on the platform, and has the appearance of a farmer or foreman who has been successful in commerce. He has not much skull, is blue-eyed, red-faced, looks to be long for life, and is about sixty years old. There is some gray beard around his face. He has none of the arts of address, is up and down, does not concede in essentials, and believes in thoroughly practical politics; that the end is also the means. In the present contest he is not very steady, seepresent contest he is not very steady, seeing dangers almost everywhere the no nation may perch.

E. A. Burke, of Louisiana, generally called "Ned" Burke, is one of the best-looking men in the Convention, six feet or more high, spare of body, with a face on which are silver lines, and he is comparatively young, though he has become gray. He is perhaps fifty years old. He is known in the South for his indefatigable application. During the war he put up telegraph lines for the Confederacy and soon gravitated into business, and when he reached Louisiana began to straighten out her politics and had considerable influence with President Hayes. He is careful in his dress, is a native of Kentucky, does not antagonize persons ONE OF THE BEST-LOOKING MEN IN THE HALL.

and bence be has had to go on the duelling ground and receive a wound. His voice is somewhat clear, but not up to the requirements of this great hall. He speaks in a persuasive way with some nervous quality, and would, I should think, be more effective in council than in the forum. He also knows what he wants, and never swerves from that end, and hence in this Convention, while Louisiana is otherwise disposed to be variable, she has uniformly adaered to the northern or Cleveland line of policy. Another southern editor who does not atto the northern or Cleveland line of policy. Another southern editor who does not attract much attention, but is influential, is Mr. Dawson, of South Carohna, still a young man, though he is prematurely gray. He is an Englishman, who, when a boy, came to this country to fight for the Confederacy, and, finding himself poor at the close or the war, he consorted with a fellow Catholic, Mr. Riorden, who was acquainted with American journalism, and these two obtained from "Ben" Wade the newspaper at Charleston, which they have made the leading organ of South Carolina. He has a superior address and none of the curtness of southern leaders, has a light, womanly voice, beaming eyes, and would pass for a nobleman's son. He also has risen to strength of character with his responsibilities, has become a citizen. Butler's motion by a vote of 933 ayes his responsibilities, has become a citizen, and perhaps holds more influence in South Carolina than any other person, though h does not antagonize the old State leaders. HAMPTON NOT SO MUCH OF A CURIOSITY.

Wade Hampton is not so much of a curi-osity as he was. There is a little something of Daniel E. Sickles in his face. He is rather a blue-eyed man, with hair now gray, and seems a little run down in physi-cal stamina. Yet traces of the old-style southern gentler an exist there, and he has fair though not profound public faculities, can sneak pretty well, and only needs fair though not profound public faculties, can speak pretty well, and only needs more of a following to make a wider ambition. He stands by Bayard, but cannot do much with the other element which Dawson controls. Daniel Manning, of Albany, is not known to many persons here, though he has played the principal rôle.

He is said to be of English and Irish stock, though there is said to be some of the stolidity of the New York Dutch about him, and he looks like them in form and poise. He has a face something like De Witt Clinton's, with rather curling black hair around it; a somewhat impassive ex-Witt Clinton's, with rather curling black hair around it; a somewhat impassive expression. He is a large man, probably weighing more than 200 pounds, and on his countenance are no signs of either warmth or anger, but he deliberately does what he intends. There is not much of a scholar in his appearance, but he reminded me somewhat of Warner Miller though not so good looking. Prince, of Boston, has the typical face and dress of the Boston public man, with a clean-cut nose, not very large head, small body, and what he does is with a certain narrow gentility as if he could keep his whole mind on one point and not wander far from it. His pronuciation is of the strong old Yankee sort. He gives the appearance of a Yankee sort. He gives the appearance of a man to be relied on whatever cause or part of a cause he may espouse. A little some-thing of the military or militan military is in his bearing.

A NEW FACE IN GENERAL POLITICS. John McLean, of Cincinnati, is rather a new face in general polities. He is a young man, with dark hair thin, on the top, be-low the medium size, rather agile and shapely in limb and figure, with but little superfluous flesh, and is clothed generally In blue or black, looks neat, is quiet except and he gets in his vote of work in a prompt, decisive, practical way. The younger element in Ohio goes with him, and while he is polite and attentive to the older leaders there in council, he is rather hard to swerve from his judgment and purpose. His chief antagonist on the Ohio delegation is Mr. Warner, of Marietta, a very tall man with a pock-marked face and a countenance expressive of positive, almost sensitive. with a poet-marked mace and a contenance expressive of positive, almost sensitive, purpose, George H. Pendleton is also here and seems to look on everything with en-joyment. He is of the medium size, slight-ly corpulent, with well-fitting clothing, rather careful, and conveys the impression of a woridly lawyer and a good liver, who enjoys public life and prefers geniality to condict. B. B. Smalley, of Vermont, is one of the

B. B. Shaney, of vermont, is one of the most effective workers in New England for Cleveland. He is a somewhat tall man, with a refined countenance and easy ad-dress; is clear in his intention and stable in the performance, wears a suit of light in the performance, wears a suit of light cloth, and comes to his point without temper or waste of words. He is one of the few Cleveland men here who has positive control over some Irish delegates, and keeps them right within the Cleveland lines. Judge Thoman, one of the Civil-Service Commissioners, is a young man of settled countenance, clear face and stout figure, with somewhat mild and melancholy eyes, as if he thought more than he spoke. Underneath his settled look is a bovishness combined with tled look is a boyishness combined with ambition. Mr. Bookwalter, of Ohio, is a rather small man and rather thin, carefully rather small man and rather thin, carefully dressed, with a thoughtful face, sometimes a little sad, and with hair turned in color, and the appearance of a German nobleman. Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, is light of figure and flexible, with a face both laughing and strong, a warm skin, reddish brown hair, and great apparent capacity for application, and there is not a shewder-looking person in the house. parent capacity for appreciation, and there is not a shrewder-looking person in the house. John Stockton, of New Jersey, is a tall man, with a mild and reflective face which has become quite gray, and he says but little, except in conversation, and looks on critically. Mr. Lockwood, of Buffalo, is a ittle, except in conversation, and rooks on critically. Mr. Lockwood, of Buffalo, is a matter-of-fact man, somewhat tall, and having the business appearance of an interior New Yorker, who knew what he had to do, and the shortest way to do it. He does not impress one, however, as a man of much prefeccupation.

preoccupation. Bayard's two managers are Gray and Martin. Gray is a handsome young man, now of turning hairs, who is somewhat moderately active on his feet and decided and somewhat handsome. Martin is a large man, the son of a sea captain, with a reddish, sanguine skin, gray beard, and he has something of the movements of a man on the deck of a ship, giving orders. Senator Satisbury, who is with them, is an old man and a bachelor, quite tall and with a hollow stomach, and the look of a good old Metho-dist, which he is.

Working for the Bottle.

(Gwinnett (Ga.) Herald.) When the old court-house was built a bottle of whiskey was placed in the southeast corner, and, as the hands employed in tearing the building down were getting down toward the foundation, they struck a lively lick, expecting to get a taste of twelve-year-old whiskey. About night the bottle was discovered, and a band of Cherokees would not have cut more antics over the green-corn dance than the boys did as they held up the prize. By the time it went around it would not juggle any more, and the fun was over. It was stated more, and the fun was over. It was stated that another bottle was deposited in the northeast corner. The hands worked faithfully Saturday evening to get another drink, but dark came on and the bottle had not been found, so most of them supposed; but some of the knowing ones, who had been most diligent in the search, found the bettle and bestle covered it up, excepting bettle and hastily covered it up, expecting to return after dark and get a long pull at it. Imagine their chagrin when they quiet-ly uncorked the fiery fluid to find nothing but an old bottle of stale water.

A Historic Battle-Flag. A New Orleans special of the 9th says At the regular monthly meeting last night of the Confederate Veterans' Relief Association of the Army of Tennessee an affecting incident occurred. A communication was received from L. N. Polk, late ddju tant of the Twelfth Louislana infantry, of Loring's division, Polk's corps, and now chief engineer of the North Guatemala railroad at Port Barrios, Guatemala, placing in the custody of the Association the flag of the regiment, which he had had in his possession since May, 1865. On the night before being paroled he had taken the colors, sewed them around his person under his clothing, if the presence of three members of the regiment, which then under his clothing, in the presence of three members of the regiment, which then were the only ones having knowledge of what became of the flar. The flag was un-furled and received with shouts from the veterans, and placed among the treasured relics of the war.

The Dispatch, Richmond, Va., has been enlarged to the extent of 25 per cent. over its former size, the enlargement being responsive to the liberal patronage bestowed on it by advertisers and subscribers. The largest and Dispatch is now one of the largest and handsomest dailies published south of the Potomac river, and proposes to maintain its well-earned reputation for enterprise and reliability.—Lexington Gazette.

The English Pranchise Bill.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, July 10.—The Pall-Mall Gazetts urges a violent agitation to intimidate the House of Lords and compet them to pass the franchise bill.

House of Lords and compel them to pass the franchise bill.

At a meeting of the Liberals at the Foreign Office to-day Mr. Gladstone said that in view of the action of the House of Lords on the franchise bill the Cabinet had decided to close the session of Parliament as soon as possible and call a new session at very early date to again pass the bill, and submit it to the House of Lords. Parliament, he said, would reissemble in October, he thought. The House of Lords would not again reject the bill. He promised that when Parliament met next year the whole energies of the Government would be devoted to the passage of a complete measure for the redistribution of parliamentary seats.

The Diets Hamman Carliament of the contract namentary seats.

The Right Honorable George Gosche

The Right Honorable George Goschen
counseiled the Government to use moderation in dealing with the crisis.

The Right Honorable John Bright announced his intention to join in the reform
bill agritation. He said he hoped the powers
of the Right Honorable agritable counts intention. of the House of Lords would be curtailed.

Royal Armory at Madrid Burned

Hy cable to the Dispatch.)

MADRIN, July 10— Midnight.—The Royal Armory, situated in the wing of Aleazar, adjoining the oid palace, is burning. It contains many valuable specimens of antique armor and numerous works of art of much historical interest. The roof has fallen in. Efforts are being made to save a partion of the contents.

portion of the contents.

Later.—The fire in the Royal Armory has been extinguished. The interior of the structure was destroyed, but most of the contents were saved. King Alfonso is superintending their removal to places of

Postponement of the National Fets

Discussed.
[By cable to the Dispatch.]
PARIS. July 10.—The Government conferring with various municipal authori-ties throughout the country as to the ad-visibility of postponing the national fête of July 14th.

A Correspondent to Be Prosec ut By cable to the Dispatch.]
DUBLIN, July 10.—Mr. O'Brien, of the United Ireland, announces his intention to prosecute the Dublin correspondent of the London Times for furnishing false reports of the Cornwall trial.

[By cable to the Dispatch.] London. July 10.—Reports to the effect that the cholers prevails in Rome, Viterbo, and Leghorn are denied.

Report of Cholera Denied.

WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS MYSTERY.

Belief that D. Albert Is Not Drowned, bu Seeks to Defrand an Insurance Company. A special dispatch from Buffalo, N. Y. to the World says: An altogether new ligh has been brought to bear on the mysteri-ous case of D. Albert, who was reported drawned at the Maid of the Mist, landing. drawned at the Maid of the Mist, landing, just above Whirlpool Rapids, last Saturday, while bathing, or trying to discover a current in which to swim the Rapids safely. Careful investigation brings out facts which make it seem very probable that Albert, instead of being drowned, is trying to put up a scheme for the purpose of defrauding an insurance company out of 23,000. A week ago Saturday he called at the insurance office of D. Mackay, Niagara, Falls, and took out an urday he called at the insurance office of D. Mackay, Niagara Falls, and took out an accident policy in the Travellers Insurance Company, of Hartford, for one year, paying the required premium. In the application he gave his name as Dan Albert, aged forty-five, residence Pittsfield, N. Y. claimed to be unmarried, and made the policy favor Davis McIntyre, Pittsfield, N. Y. When Albert registered at the Frontier House he claimed to have just arrived from Utica, and wore different clothes than those found on the river bank. His satched, which was found empty, the porter testi-

those found on the river bank. His satchel, which was found empty, the porter testifies, was very heavy when he carried it to fies, was very heavy when he carried it to Albert's room. He paid a week's board in advance, taking the money from a pocket-book which is now missing. One of the attaches of the hotel claims that when albert went bathing for the last time he carried a bundle, but was gone only a few moments, returning without it. When asked for the key to his room on Friday night, he said he wouldn't need it any longer. Albert had probably been in communication with McIntyre regarding the insuring of his life, and asked him concerning the liability of certain companies, for in a letter now in the hands of the officers McIntyre says the Travellers is a good company to insure in. The affair causes a great hubbub at Niagara Fails, and the theory that Albert is not drowned, but hiding in that Albert is not drowned, but biding in | bushels order to get the insurance, is very generally credited.

A Concord (N. H.) telegram savs: The little Larock boy, who was mysteriously stelen from his mother two years ago while divorce proceedings were pending between his parents, was very reluctant to leave his father when taken by Sheriff Norton, at Boston, yesterday, and was with difficulty persuaded to remain here with his mother, who cannot speak French, the only language of which the little fellow has command. From this fact it is supposed that he has been in Canada for the last two years among Larock's folks, who reside there. Mrs. Larock has since remarried an industrious mechanic here, but could obtain no trace of her lost child until she saw him on the street in this city divorce proceedings were pending between but could obtain no trace of her lost child until she saw him on the street in this city last Thursday, and was herself assaulted while trying to get possession of him by persons who supposed she was trying to kidnap the lad, not knowing the relations between them. Larock has been employed as night-watchman in Boston for some time, but his purpose in bringing the child here cannot be easily divined. It is not known who brought him here, as he is here cannot be easily divined. It is not known who brought him here, as he is quite reticent. This forenoon he was at play with a number of children in the neighborhood, and apparently making the best of his new surroundings. The case is shrouded in much mystery, which a little time may solve. The boy will be carefully guarded by his present legal guardians, and the best of care taken that the father shall not get possession of him. He is a bright, active, and quite interesting fellow, though evidently burdened with some secret which he dares not divulge at present. He is apparently feeling his way cautiously and shrewdly for one of his years among his newly-found friends.

Wednesday's session of the America Philological Association was devoted to the reading of papers by Professor Minton Warren, of Baltimore, Md., and Professor L. D. Seymour, of New Haven. A paper by Dr. Thomas D. Goodale, of Hartford, was also read.

COSTLY ERRORS.

gave to one of the cutters under his charge style. This makes the article less desirable for stock. In consequence of this

Costly Error

or manufacturing house has shouldered th

ass, and we can give you a \$5 Alpaca Frock-Coat

82.62.

They are splendid for middle-aged gentlemen Always visit headquarters for Clothing.

A. SAKS & CO.,

1013 MAIN STREET. OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

"B," 5's, small (bid) 99
Georgia 6's (uid) 100
Georgia 7's, mortgage (bid) 101
North Carolina's (bid) 28
North Carolina's new (bid) 17
North Carolina funding (bid) 10
South Carolina Brown consols 102 Denver and Rio Grande ..... 
 Memphis and Charleston
 (bid) 23

 Mobile and Ohio
 73

 Nashville and Chattanooga
 33

 New Orieans Pacific first mortgage
 50

 New York Central
 1002

 Norfolk and Western preferred
 224

 Northern Pacific
 174

 Northern Pacific preferred
 432
 ck Island......10 Texas Pacific
Union Pacific
Wabash Pacific
Wabash Pacific preferred
Western Union

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, July 10.—Virginia 6's, past-due coupons, 26; new 10-40's, 32; new 3's, 51‡; North Carolma-6's, old, 104, Bid to-RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. THURSDAY, July 10, 1884. STATE SECURITIES. Bid. Asked. ırginia 10-40's..... 32

CITY BONDS. RAILROAD BONDS. Col. and Greenville 1st 6's.... 92 ol. and Greenville 2d 6's .... ..

Virginia Midland income 6's... Piedmont Railroad 1st 8's...106 Petersburg 1st 5's, Class A... 872 Petersburg 2d 6's, Class B.... 75 R. and D. gold 6's. C., C. and A. 2d mortgage 7's. ... Western North Carolina 7's. ... 103 Georgia Pacific 1st 6's. ...... 81

RAILROAD STOCKS. Petersburg ..... 20 Richmond and Alieghany... 2 BANKS. National Pank of Virginia.... 80 Petersburg Sav. and Ins. Co... 20

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

Cons.—White, 3,036 bushels. Mixed, 1,500 bushels. Oars.—1,600 bushels. MILL OFFAL, -6 tons. SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY. WHEAT .- White, 62 bushels common

95c. Mixed, 59 bushels common at 85c. Red, 824 bushels common to very good Shortberry at 75c.a\$1; 642 bushels common to very good Longberry at 80c.a\$1.02. Conv.—White, 236 bushels very good to We quote: Fine, \$2.50@\$3; superfine, \$35,\$4.90; family, \$4.90@\$5.25; Patent family, country, \$5.50@\$6.50. Market very dull.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

THUBSDAY, July 10, 1881.

COUNTRY PRODUCES.

Beeswax: 28c. per pound.

Apples: Junes, \$1a\$2 a barrel; bushel boxes, 50a75c.; haif-bushel boxes, 40a50c.

Peaches: Rushel boxes, choice, \$1.75a \$2; bushel boxes, prime, \$1.50; haif-bushel boxes, 75a85c.

Black-Oak Bark: Rossed, \$11.50 per 2,240 pounds; rough, \$7 per 3,000 pounds.

Butter: Strictly prime, 16a18c.; good to prime, 14a15c.; poor to fair, 10a12c.

Cucumbers: Nominal.

Cabbage: New early York, 2a3c. per

Cabbage: New early York, 2a3c, per Corn Meal: 75c. per bushel for country; see, for city mills.

Dried Fruit: Apples, 2a24c.; blackberries, 5a6c.; cherries, 19a11c. Peaches—
Peeled, 7a8c.; unpeeled, 4a6c.

Live Fowls: Large hens, 25c.; small,

20a25c.; spring chickens, large, 25a30c.; smaller size, 15a20c. Eggs Fresh, 12a124c., fair demand. Feathers: Prime live-goose, 50a52c mmon, 25c. Flaxseed: \$1.10a\$1.15 per bushel.

Hay: Nominal. Very duit. Tomatoes: Bushel box, \$1a\$1.50. Lard: Country, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)atte.
Mill-Offal: Brownstuff, \(\frac{2}{3}\)18 per ton
bran, \(\frac{2}{3}\)19 per ton; shipstuff, \(\frac{2}{3}\)29 per ton.
Baled Oats: Nominal.

Baled Oats: Nominal.
Potatoes: Irish choice potatoes, old, \$2, barrel: choice per bushel, 75c.a\$1; new, \$2.75a\$3 per barrel.
Roots: Ginseng, \$1.50a\$1.60 per pound. Seneca, free of tops, 40a45c, per pound, Onions: \$2.50 per barrel. Peanuts: 5a5c, as to quality, and scarce. Rye: 60a65c, per bushel.

Shucks: 50055c.
Baied Straw: 40045c.
Tallow: 7a74c. per pound.
Wool: Washed, 27a28c.; unwashed, 20c. burry wool will bring from 3 to 5c, per pound less than the above rates. CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, &C.

Cement: Roscudale, \$1.50a\$1.60 per bar rel; James River, \$1.40a1.45. Lime: Agricultural, \$a10c, per bushel; Rockland, \$1.10a\$1.20 according to quantity; Virginia, \$1a\$1.10. Plaster: Lump, \$4; ground, \$8; cal-cined plaster, \$1.55. Tar: Large size, \$3.50. DRUGS, DYESTUFFS, OILS, &C.

Alcohol: \$2.50 per gallon. Concentrated Lye: \$2.75a\$3.50 per o of four dozen. Copperas: 2c. Cochineal: 50c, per pound. Extract of Logwood: 16c.

Indigo: 86a00c.
Madder: 14c.
Oils: Linseed, 65c.; machine, 25a75c.; sperm, 81.50; whale, 75c.; straits, 60a65c.; Labrador-cod oil, 50a60c.; lard, 85c.; sweet, 86 per dozen; best salad, 88.50; castor, \$1.60 per gallon; Virginia lubricating, 15240c.; kerosene, 9c., cash,

per galoo.

Race Ginger: 16c.
Soda: Sal., 14a2c., in kegs; English
soda. 5c.; American, 32a4c.
Spirits Turpentine: 45c. DRY GOODS.

Prints: Merrimack, 5jc.; Merrimack Shrting, 5e.; Richmond, 5jc.; South Bridge, 5jc.; Pacific, 6e.; Dunnel's, 5jc.; Allen's, 5jc.; Manchester, 5jc.; Washing-ton, 5jc.; Malory Pink, 6jc.; Mallory Purple, 6jc.; Simpson Mourning, 6e.; Simpson Grey, 6c.; Simpson Black, 6c.; Harmony, 5c.; Ashland Solid, 5jc. Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings: 7-8 Security, 5c.; 7-8 Jack Horner, 5jc.; 7-8 Edward Harris, 6jc.; 4-4 Fairmont, 6jc.;

44 Pelham Q, 64c.; 44 Gladiator, 8c.; 44 Barker, 8c.; 44 Farewell, 9c.; 44 Wauregan, 10c.; 10-4 Monadnock, 22c.; 10-4 Pequot, 30c. Brown Cotions: Manchester I A., 44c.; Manchester 4-4 A. A., 5c.; Rockbridge 4-4 R. R., 8c.; James River I O. O., 44c.; James River H. H., 54c.; James River D. D. 64c.

GROCERIES, AC.

Baskets : Willow, \$1.15a\$1.30 per nest:

POREIGN PRUITS AND CANDY. Candy: 10c, per pound. Lemons: \$3.50a\$4 per bex. Oranges: Messina, \$4.50a\$5 per Valencia, boxes, \$3.50a\$5.

GOCKRIES, AC.

Bacon: Clear-rib sides very scarce, 10§a
10§c.; shoulders, 8§a9c.; Virginia shoulders, 9c.; Virginia hams, tancy, large, 14a
16c.; sugar-cured, 14a1§c.; canvased
hams, 14§a1§c.; bulk sides, 8§a9c.; bulk
shoulders, 74a7§c.

Buckets: Painted, two hoops, \$1.50;
three hoops, \$1.75.

Brooms: Two strings, \$1.25; three
strings, \$1.65a\$2.50; four strings, \$2.25a
24.50.

BALTIMORE. split, 65a50c. per dozen. Coffee: Rio, common, 104a10je.; fair to prime, 11ja12c.; Laguayra, 11ja12c.; Java, Iss22e.
Candles: Adamantine candles, 114a114c.
per set, 154c. per pound; half-boxes, 114c.;
tallow, 14c.
Cheese, Prime cutting, 154a16c.; north-

CINCINNATI.

Cheese ' Prime cutting, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)al6c.; northern and western prime cutting, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)al3c.; common, 2a11\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; English dairy, 18a20c.; pincapple, 25c.

Rice: Carolina, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)arc.

Fish: Herrings—North Carolina Gross—New, \(\frac{2}{5}\).50a2675; North Carolina cut, \(\frac{2}{5}\)c.

New, \(\frac{2}{5}\).50a2675; North Carolina cut, \(\frac{2}{5}\)c.

2. (astern, \(\frac{2}{5}\).25a24. Mackerel—No. 1 Bay. half-barrels, \(\frac{2}{5}\)10. No. 2, in barrels, \(\frac{2}{5}\)18; No. 3 mackerel, \(\frac{2}{5}\)10a2610.50—rimmed; No. 1, in kits, \(\frac{2}{5}\)1.50a266. LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, July 10.—Grain quiet. Wheat—No. 2 red, new, 80a85c, Corn— No. 2 mixed, 56c, Oats—No. 2 mixed, 33gc. Provisions steady. Lard—Steam

St. Louis, July 10.—Flour unchanged. Wheat higher and less active; No. 2 red, new, 86tc.; July, 835a84c. Corn firm and higher; 442a45c. cash, 444a45c. July. Oats firmer; 30c. cash, 254a26c. bid July. Whiskey steady. Provisions higher and

1, in kits, \$1.50; No. 2, in kits, \$1.25; No. 3, small, \$5.50a\$6.
Lard: Prime, barrels and tierces, 9aa9\$c.; in balf-barrels, 9\$a9\$c.; tubs, 9\$a9\$c.
Matches: 60°s, 75a85c. per pack; 200°s, \$2.50a\$g gross; 50°s, \$7.50a\$g gross.
Molasses: Common syrup—Hogsheads, 13c.; tierces, 14c.; barrels, 15c.; genuine golden syrup, 30a32c, pergallon; New Orleans, prime, 55a60c.
Salt: Liverpool, from store, \$1.35.
Ground alum, from store, \$5c. per sack.
Sugar: Crushed, Sc.; powdered, \$88\$c.; granulated, 7\$c.; A.7c.; off A. 6\$c.; yellow, 5\$a6c.; cut-loaf, \$4c.
Soap: Common, 4a6\$c.; best washing, 7\$a6c.; toilet, 15a20c., and fancy prices; country, 4a5c. , 485c. Black, 25a50c. ; imperial, 25a75c. gunpowder, 35ca\$1. Tubs : Cedar, \$1.55a\$5 a nest ; plne \$2.25a HIDES, LEATURE, &C.

Hides: Green, 4a5c.; wet salted, 7a8c.; dry salted, 11a13c.; dry flint, 33a15c.
Leather: Rough leather, 22a28c.; city finish harness, 30a36c.; country finish harness, 30a36c.; country flinish harness, 30a36c.; country flinish harness. ness, 25a30e, ; wax upper, 30a40e, ; hemlock sole, 19a27e, ; oak sole, 30a40e. IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &C.

Iron: American refined, Old Dominion bar, \$1.50; English and American sheet, \$254c. Swedes, hammered, \$25c.; hoop, 4a5½c. Nails: Old Dominion, \$2,50 for standard

size, Plough-Castings: Wholesale, 3½c, ; retail, 4½ per pound. Rope: Manilla, best, 15c.; jute, 7½aSc. LIQUORS, WINES, &C. Ale: Scotch (best brands), pints, \$2a \$2.25 per dozen, gold. Brandies: Domestic, \$1.10a\$1.50; fruit,

90c.a\$1.25; apple, new, \$1.75a\$2; South-ampton, \$2.25; Virginia peach, \$2.50a\$3. Rye Whiskeys: Medium, \$1.50a\$2; pure old, \$3a\$4; Virginia mountain, new, \$1.75 a82; old, \$2a\$3 and upwards. Gin: Domestic, \$1.10a\$1.50; imported, \$9.5ca\$2,75 per case. New England Rum: \$1.50a\$1.65. Rectifled Whiskeys: 95c.a\$1.40.

LUMBER, STAVES, &C. Lumber: White oak, cut to order, \$17a \$22 per 1,000; on market, \$10a\$15 per 1,000; Western Virginia popiar, \$15a\$26 per 1,000; West Virginia white pine, \$15a\$26 \$35 per 1,000; yellow pine—rough boards, \$8a\$9; dry clear, \$12a\$15; joist, \$9a\$15, ac-

\$8a\$9; dry clear, \$12a\$15; joist, \$9a\$15, according to sizes and lengths. Shingles—Pine, \$1.75a\$2.50; cypress, six-inch, \$5a\$7 per 1,000; saps, \$5a\$6. Laths—Split, \$1; sawed, \$1.75a\$2 per 1,000.

Staves; Whiskey-barrel timber, green, \$18a\$10 per 1,000; seasoned, \$20a25 per 1,000. Flout-barrel timber, \$4a\$7 per 1,000. Machine slaves, \$7a\$8; turned heading, Sc. per set. Flour-barrel poles, \$4a\$6. Hogshead-hoops, 70c, per bundle, Market exceedingly dull, with very lew buyers, at prices quoted.

AND COTTON EXCHANGE.
RICHMOND, Va., July 10, 1881.
opperings.

-White, 502 bushels. Red, 3,408

Red, 3,408

Red, 3,408

Powder, Shot, Morthern, \$1.85 per bag of 25 pounds.
Grindstep.

Clover: \$6a26.50. Timothy: \$1.75a82. Orchard-Grass: \$1.50a82.25. Herd Grass: 90ea@1. Millet-Seed: @1.

TOBACCO MARKETS.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET. Thursbay, July 10, 1884.

No change in prices the past week. Aldesirable descriptions in active demand a full prices. DARK TORACCO.

Lugs; Common, 85.50a\$6.50; good, \$7a Leaf: Common. \$8a89.871; good, \$10a 612; fine, \$13a\$16.

Lugs: Unsound, \$6.50a\$7.50; sound, 27.50a20. Leaf : Common, \$0a210.50; medium, \$11 a83; good, \$14a820; fine, \$25a262.50. BRIGHT TORACCO-MANUFACTURING.

Smokers: Common, \$10a\$15; good, \$16 a820; fine, 822a825. Fillers: Common, \$15a\$16; good, \$16a \$20; fine, \$22,50a,\$25. Wrappers: Common, \$20a,\$25; good \$27,50a,\$36; fine, \$40a,\$75.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET,

(Reported for the Dispatch.)

JCLY 8.—Sales for the week, 295,500
pounds, at average of \$12.61. Dark lugs,
damaged, \$4.50 to \$5.50; common, sound,
\$5.50 to \$6.50; good, \$6 to \$7.50; bright
lugs, common, \$8 to \$9; medium, \$9 to
\$14; good, \$14 to 18; faney, \$18 to \$35;
dark leaf, damaged, \$5 to \$7.50; common,
sound, \$6 to \$8; medium, \$8 to \$12; good,
\$12 to \$16; good to fine red wrappers, \$18
to \$35; bright leaf, damaged, \$8 to \$15;
common bright, sound, \$11 to \$13; medium, \$13 to \$18; good, \$18 to \$25; bright
twrappers, damaged, \$15 to \$30; common,
sound, \$18 to \$25; medium, \$25 to \$30;
good, \$30 to \$40; fine, \$40 to \$60; faney,
\$60 to \$80.\*

NEW YORK TOBACCO MARKET. JULY 8.—Western leaf is held quite firmly, but the transactions are small. A fair portion of the receipts are going on contracts. Seedleaf meets with a moderate local distribution at very regular price Sales—200 hhds. Kentucky leaf at 8alec 100 cases seedleaf, 1881-82 crop Pennsy vania, at 6a18c.; 50 cases seedleaf, 1882 crop Wisconsin Havana, on private terms 60 cases 1883 crop Pennsylvania, on pri vate terms; 200 bales Havana at 80c.a\$1.15 150 bales Sumatra at \$1.20a\$1.60. Rang contract spot quotations: Common lugs 7½c.; medium lugs, 8c.; good lugs, 8½c. common leaf, 8½c.; low medium leaf, 8½c. medium leaf, 9c.; good medium leaf, 94c. good leaf, 94c.—Journal of Commerce.

GENERAL MARKETS:

NEW YORK IRON MARKET. NEW YORK IRON MARKET.

JULY 8.—The market for pig is weak and nominally lower. The movement is confined to small lots. There is no disposition to buy beyond actual needs. Rails are wanted moderately. Quotations: Scotch pig at \$21.821.25 for Glengarnock, \$21.50a \$21.75 for Coltness, \$19.25 for Eglington, and \$20.50 for Summerlee; \$21.50a \$22 for Gartscherrie; \$21.50a \$22 for Carnbroe. American steel rails at \$30a \$30.50 at Mills; old rails at \$18.50a \$19. Wrought scrap at \$20.—Journal of Commerce, NEW YORK PEANUT MARKET.

JULY 8.—Peanuts are held firmly; trad-ing is moderate. Quoted at 6c. for hand-picked, 7\(\tilde{e}\), for extra hand-picked, and 8a 8\(\tilde{e}\), for fancy hand-picked.—Journal of

NEW YORK SUMAC MARKET. JULY 8.—Sumae is quoted at \$15a\$77.50 for Virginia and \$95a\$100 for best Sicily.— Journal of Commerce.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

New York. July 10.—Cotton dull and casy; sales, 46 bales; unlands, 11c.; Orleans, 11ic.; consolidated net receipts, 903 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 2,849 bales; to France, 100 bales. Southern flour steady. Wheat—Spot advanced sale, and closed easy; ungraded red, 72,022jc.; white southern, 81.05; No. 2, red, July,

No. 2, 269c. Hops dull and easy. Coffee-Spot fair; Rio duil at \$9.75a\$10; No. 7 Rio. \$pot. \$8.25; July, \$8.15; Sugar firm and fairly active; fair to good refining, \$15-16a.; refined firm; C. 5ia5de.; extra C. 58a6c.; white extra C. 6ia5de.; yellow, 5a5éc.; mould A. 6ia7e.; confectioner A. 6ic.; off A. 6iệ.; standard A. 6ie. granulated, 6 15-16a7c. Molasses quis. Rice firm. Cotton-seed oil, 2ic. for crude, 35a4tc. for refined. Rosin steady. Turpentine steady at 31c. Hides steady. Wooldull and heavy. Pork steady; old mess, spot, \$15.25a\$15.50. Middles firm; long clear. \$8.25. Lard opened 20a25 points higher and closed with a reaction of 11 points; western steam, spot, \$7.45. Freights steady:

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Flour steady and quiet. Wheat—Southern steady and active; western a shade firmer and active; southern red, 95c.a81.02; amber, \$1a\$1.05; No. 1 Maryland, 198c.a\$1.; No. 2 western winter red, spot, 931-94c. Corn—Southern bigher and in demand: western higher and dult; southern white, 72a74c.; yellow, 65e67c. Outs steady and quiet; southern, 37a40c.; eastern white, 39a41c.; mixed, 35e38c.; Pennsylvania, 37a40c. Provisions steady and quiet, Whiskey steady at \$1.14. Other articles unchanged.

Cincinnati, July 10.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, 90c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 50c. Cats steady; No. 2 mixed, 33cc. Pork firmer at \$16.25. Lard quiet at \$6.874a27. Whiskey steady at \$1.07. Sugar unchanged. Hogs firm; common and light, \$4.25a\$5.50; packing and butchers, \$5.10a\$5.75.

ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Flour dull. Wheat unsettled, and closed Ialic. above yesterday; July, 70ja804c. Corn excited, opened iaic. higher, and closed 2ic. higher; July, 48ka514c. Oats firm and ic. higher; July, 28ja20c. Pork firmer, averaging a tribo higher; cash \$17a\$18, July \$22,25a\$22.50.

Lard steady; cash \$7.05a\$7.15, July \$7.10a\$7.20. Bulk-meats—Fair demand; shoulders, \$5.90; short rib. \$7.80; short clear, \$8.40. Whiskey, \$1.10.

MILWAUKEE. Milwauker, July 10,—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2, cash, 80c.; July, 794c. Corn unchanged. Oats steady; No. 2, 30a 31c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork, \$46.50 cash and July. Lard—Prime steam, \$7.10 cash and July. Hogs higher at 5a5ic.

MINIATURE ALMANAC -JULY 11. 1884. PORT OF RICHMOND, JULY 10, 1884.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Wyanoke, Couch, New York, merelasting and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co., agenta.

Steamer Ploneer, Plata, Phitadelphia, merelasting and passengers, J. W. McCarrick, agent. SALLED.
Steamer Ariel, Gifford, Norfolk, United Statesmail, merchandise, and passengers, L. B. Tatum Bath. J. W. Parker. Kain. Rto Janeiro, dour. Schooler Major W. H. Tantum. shoe, Hartford, schooler Major W. H. Tantum. shoe, Hartford, cannel coal; vessel. Curtis & Parker. Schooler P. C. Schoitz, Thompson. New London, coal; vessel, Curtis & Parker. Schooler Amelia G. Ireland. Gale, Kimages, to load wood for Philadelphia; vessel, Curtis & Parker.

PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, JULY 10, 1884. [By Telegraph.] ARRIVED Steamer Richmond, Crossman, West Point, and talled for New York.
Schooner Alice Favne, —, Norfolk.

FAILED. Schooner William H. Halley, Balley, New York, oat, Cheshpeake and Ohio railway. BOOKS, STATIONERY, 4c.

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